Asheville News.

VOL. XIV. ASHEVILLE, N. C., OCTOBER 2, 1862. NO. 115.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1862.

TERMS.—$1 50 per annum, strictly in advance. To clubs of ten or more, at $1 each.—All papers are discontinued as soon as the time paid for expires.

☞Rev. P. W. Edwards and Col. S. Walker are our Agents for Haywood county.

A PROCLAMATION,

By Z. B. Vance, Governor of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, information has reached me that certain persons, unmindful of the calls of patriotism, and forgetful of the duties of good citizens, are using their influence to prevent obedience to the law of Congress known as the Conscript Law, and that others are attempting to organize an open resistence to its execution; and, whereas, such conduct being not only in direct violation of law, but also detrimental, in the highest degree, to the cause of our country, it becomes my sacred duty to prevent and repress the same by all the means in my power: Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, warning all such persons to desist from such unpatriotic and criminal conduct: earnestly hoping that all who are disinclined to defend their homes themselves, either by reason of age, infirmity or cowardice, will cease to dissuade those who are willing, and notify positively all persons contemplating an armed resistance to the law, if there really be any such misguided and evil-disposed persons in our midst, that they will commit the crime of treason according to the Constitution, and must not expect to escape its penalties. Whilst thousands upon thousands of our best and bravest have cheerfully obeyed the law, and by their patriotic valor have driven the enemy back to the Potomac, it would be an intolerable outrage upon them to permit others to evade the law, or worse still to resist it by open violence. Let no one, therefore, be deceived, the law will be enforced; and I appeal to all loyal and patriotic citizens to sustain those who are charged with its execution.

Given under my hand, and attested by the Great Seal of the State. Done at the City of Raleigh, the 18th day of September, 1862.

ZEBULON B. VANCE.

By the Governor:

R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary.

Oct. 2. 3t

THE LATE INVASION.

Referring to the late movement into Maryland, the Richmond Examiner says:

His march into Maryland had an object and purpose, being different from what the enemy supposed, as well as what our people believed.

It was not a step towards invading Pennsylvania, nor yet was it made only to raise Maryland. The *real objects* were the capture of the Yankee forces at Harper's Ferry and the drawing McClellan out of Washington, and incidentally the rousing of Maryland.

☞The experiment has been made, says the Petersburg Express, and the result, we think, should banish from our minds the idea that Maryland is disposed at present to unite her destinies with the South. If she had been, her people, upon the appearance of our army upon her soil, would have risen *en masse*, and rushed by tens of thousands into its ranks. We speak only of the majority of them, for we doubt not that there is a respectable minority who sympathize warmly with the South. The State Government, moreover, is decidedly and intensely devoted to the Union (so called) and the press there, with scarcely an exception, is of the same character.

☞The Mayor of Wilmington addressed the following dispatch to the Mayor Macbeth, of Charleston, on the 23d ult.:

"The yellow fever is epidemic here, increasing rapidly, and our physicians are nearly exhausted. Some of them are already sick. Can you send us some experienced assistance for the sake of humanity?"

☞The Memphis Appeal says Gen. Price's success in his movement against Iuka is confirmed. The result is the retreat of the enemy across the Tennessee, after abandoning a large quantity of valuable stores which have fallen into our hands.

☞The Provost Marshall at Greenville, on Sunday last, arrested John Rader, of that vicinity, for running a distillery contrary to law, poured out his brandy and burned his still-house.

☞The Virginia Legislature passed a bill on the 25th ult., appropriating $500,000 for the purpose of buying and distributing Salt to the poor and destitute of that State.

☞It is stated that at the recent elections in the State of Maine, the Republican majority has fallen at least one half below the vote of 1861.

SALT.—In fifty days the enterprising company at Saltville, will have so increased their facilities for producing Salt, that the yield will be 5000 bushels per day.

REV. E. H. LAKE, a Universalist preacher, who has been for some time in this State, and whose health was declining, while in Richmond, Va., some days, was walking out near the Spotswood Hotel, fell upon the pavement and expired in a few moments from an attack of bleeding at the lungs. His remains have been brought to this State.

DEPLORABLE.—Washington letters to the Northern papers depict the condition of the emancipated negroes there as terrible. They are literally starving, and still the number is increasing. Without the assistance of the government they would all die like murrained sheep, they are all so lazy and helpless.

THE papers say that the shot which killed the Yankee Gen. Kearney "entered the lower part of his back and traversed his body lengthwise."—We suppose the General was exhibiting to the rebels his "base of operations."—*Knox. Register.*

LATE NEWS.

RICHMOND, September 24.—The Lynchburg Virginian, of to-day, says the Yankee column recently routed by Jackson, near Shepherdstown, was commanded by Burnside. Four brigades of the enemy rushed across the river, when Jackson precipitated his whole force upon them.—The enemy were literally mowed down—so many were killed that the stream was almost jammed up by their bodies. About fifteen hundred prisoners were taken, and of the whole force, estimated at ten thousand, it is thought not more than two thousand escaped. The casualties on our side were 250 killed, wounded and missing.

CHATTANOOGA, September 23.—We learn from Nashville that Gen. Bragg captured Munfordsville, Ky., with 5,400 prisoners, a large number of negroes and several pieces of artillery, without firing a gun.

PETERSBURG, September 26.—Northern dates to the 23d inst., have been received. Lincoln issued a proclamation, declaring that the slaves of rebel masters are free from and after the 1st of January next. There is tremendous excitement at Louisville.

A despatch from Jeffersonville, dated the 22d, says the rebel Generals Bragg and Smith have divided their forces. Smith is to hold Buell, who is marching for Louisville, in check, while Bragg advances on the city. Bragg summoned Nelson, who is in command of the army for the defence of Louisville, to surrender. Nelson refused and ordered all the women and children to leave the city at one hour's notice. A thousand citizens were crossing the river into Indiana.—Bragg is some distance from the city, but is advancing rapidly.

The Herald acknowledges a heavy loss near Shepherdstown on Saturday, and says they rebels were dressed like Union soldiers and displayed a flag of truce to induce the Federals to cross the river.

Sumner's *corps d'armes* alone lost 5,203 at Sharpsburg in killed, wounded and missing. A correspondent from the battle-field, of the 22d, says that the Federals are still bringing in their dead at the rate of 1,000 per diem, but were expected to get through that day. Gen. Hooker was shot through the foot by a rifle ball, and will not be able for duty in a long time. Gen. Crawford's wound is more serious than was expected. Lieut. Col. Dwight, of the 2d Massachusetts, was killed; Col. Hinks, 19th Massachusetts, badly wounded; Gen. Richardson, wounded in shoulder and heart, and will die; Gen. Dana, badly in knee. In the 38th Massachusetts, Col. Wild lost an arm at the shoulder-joint, and the Lieutenant-Colonel, Adjutant and eight Captains were wounded.

A correspondent of the New York Times says the slaughter was awful, particularly among officers.

In New York, on the 22d, exchange was firm, at 129¼; gold 117⅞; cotton 54 cents.

MOBILE, September 26.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Knoxville, 25th, says Major-General Jones to-day received a dispatch from Dechard, confirming the capture of 5,000 prisoners at Munfordsville, and 1,800 at Cave City. A brigade is moving on Louisville. The force at Nashville is between 4,000 and 5,000. Our guerillas are doing good work.

KNOXVILLE, September 25.—A courier arrived to-night from Gen. Kirby Smith, at Lexington, Ky., *via* Gen. Bragg's army, which was eight miles East of Munfordsville on the 19th inst.

Gen. Kirby Smith's forces occupied Frankfort, Georgetown, Cynthia, Falmouth and Williamstown, Ky. The State was thoroughly aroused. Twenty-three thousand had already volunteered and were coming in rapidly. The home guards were bringing in arms as fast as they could be received.

The 1st Louisiana and 1st Tennessee Regiments engaged the enemy under Gen. Lew Wallace.

In the capture of the Federals at Munfordsville, our loss was fifty killed and wounded; the enemy's loss was much greater.

Gen. Buell's force, eighteen thousand strong, is in the vicinity of Bowling Green. But seven thousand troops were at Nashville. Our troops were revelling in good fare from Kentucky hospitality.

CHATTANOOGA, September 26.—The fight at Munfordsville was brought on by Chalmers' Brigade, which was afterwards reinforced by Cheatham's division. We lost 250 killed and wounded. The enemy lost 600. Col. Smith and the Lieutenant-Colonel of the 9th Mississippi were killed.

The Nashville Union, of the 23d, reports that General Bragg captured Green River Bridge and 3,500 prisoners on the 16th. Also says that Curtis has succeeded in throwing his army between Smith and Bragg, preventing their junction.—Green River Bridge is a great loss to the Federals.

THE BATTLE OF SHARPSBURG.—It is stated, upon seemingly good authority, that the President on yesterday received a letter from General Lee, in which the latter stated, that in the battle of Sharpsburg the shock of battle was the most tremendous that had ever occurred upon this continent, and that the result was the severest and the most damaging that the enemy had received in the whole campaign.

The enemy confess to a loss of ten thousand killed and wounded, which, taking into account their notorious determination to suppress the truth, may safely be doubled. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing, will, it is now definitely known, not exceed five thousand.—*Richmond Examiner, 25th.*

FROM OUR ARMY.—Of the whereabouts or operations of our forces under Gen. Lee, nothing later is known. We are not of that class—which is numerous—who believe that the Government has received, and is withholding, important news. The latest intelligence we have, dates back as far as Sunday; but even in this we find nothing to satisfy us positively whether Gen. Lee occupies the Northern or Southern bank of the Potomac. Why later information has not been received, is no part of our duty to explain; but in the absence of news we have no right to infer that our arms have suffered any reverse.

Of the great battle of Saturday, of which there are various versions, we have only learned that our triumph was complete, and the slaughter of the enemy terrible. One statement is that Gen. Jackson, still holding the North bank of the river, was apprised that a heavy column of the enemy had arrived on the opposite side, prepared to give him battle. Gen. J. so concealed his corps as to show only a small portion of his force. A battery of field pieces was placed on a hill near the river, and the gunners ordered to fire but one round, and leave their pieces. The ruse was eminently successful. Several brigades of the enemy hastened over the river, when our forces were thrown upon them with resistless power and most destructive effect.—Nearly the entire force of the enemy were annihilated, the slaughter being perhaps the most terrific ever known in the same space of time.—Many of the deluded creatures were slain in the attempt to recross the river, and it is stated that the number of dead was so great that the stream was litterally dammed by their bodies.

Some fifteen hundred prisoners were taken, and of the ten thousand of the boasting foe it is believed that not over two thousand escaped. Our loss is said to be very slight. A gentleman who left Shepherdstown after the fight, says that we captured some thirty or forty pieces of splendid artillery in this fight.

A gentleman who left the battle-field late Sunday evening, and arrived here Tuesday night at twelve o'clock, reports that the Potomac, after the battle, was so filled with bodies that it seemed to him a man could have walked across them dry shod as on a bridge. The following extract from a letter to the Honorable A. R. Boteler dated Winchester, September 21st, is to the same effect: "The fight took place near your mill, (Boteler's) and was a second *Ball's Bluff* (Leesburg) *affair*. The enemy were literally cut to pieces. The river was filled with the dead, and with wounded attempting to escape.—*Richmond Dispatch, 26th.*

ANDY JOHNSTON'S family who were at Greenville, East Tennessee, within our lines, have been permitted by order of the Secretary of War to return to the enemy.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 19.—The enemy have again evacuated Nashville—this time going down the Cumberland River. The occupation of Clarksville and Donelson was for the purpose of securing this route of retreat.

GONE.—The Mississippian learns by private letter from Huntsville, Alabama, that the last of the Federals left that place on the 27th of August. They took with them twenty-one of the most prominent citizens of the place, among whom were Dr. Fearn, ex-Governor Clay, Judge Scruggs and Gus. Martin. Jere. Clemens and George W. Lane, two traitors, who have affiliated with the Yankees since their occupation of North Alabama, left with their families in advance of the army.

FROM MISSOURI.—It is stated that reliable intelligence was received in Richmond yesterday, of the desertions of 6,000 Missouri State Guards, all armed and equipped. These men are said to have come forward in a body, and tendered their services to the Confederate cause. If true, this is glorious news.

We learn from one of our Southern exchanges that General Price is moving up through West Tennessee at the head of a powerful column, and that he has satisfactory assurances that 50,000 patriots now wait his coming in Missouri.—Their veteran fellow-citizen and noble soldier will not disappoint them. He has promised to redeem Missouri, and he is not the man to make promises and not fulfill them. Missouri, like Kentucky, will be recovered, and these great States will be represented in the Southern Confederacy.—*Petersburg Express.*

JEFF. THOMPSON.—The latest Federal intelligence of this gentleman was that he was in New Orleans disguised as a negro. The Mobile Tribune's correspondents says: "We may look for an order from Butler's office commanding all negroes within his lines to be washed, for the purpose of detecting the ubiquitous Jeff."

THE United States Arsenal at Pittsburg was blown up on Wednesday, and seventy-five or eighty boys and girls were killed.

A MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME.

The Richmond Examiner, in view of our successes in Northwestern Virginia, and the prospect of our possessing that extreme portion of the Old Commonwealth, indulges in some speculations that are well calculated to startle the Northern mind. The occupancy by our armies of the "Pan Handle" would place us within 50 miles of Lake Erie, and a string of fortified camps extending over this interval of space, would not only put the South in contact with Canada, whose ports cannot be blockaded but segregate the Northwest from the Abolition States of the East. The Lincoln Government would thus be virtually overthrown, for by cutting in two its great railway lines, it would be cut off from the country which supplies it both with its fighting men and its subsistence, while the South would be able to obtain, through Canada, all the European goops it might need, and have an outlet for its cotton.

Segregating the Secession States, by driving a wedge of invasion from Mason and Dixon's Line down to the Gulf, was a favorite idea with the abolitionists at the beginning of the war, but the scheme was swallowed up by old Scott's Anaconda. Segregating the Lincoln States by a Southern wedge, having the same base, but reaching its apex to the Lakes, may prove more practicable under the management of our more skillful Generals. It must be confessed that our victorious armies in the East and the West are now in admirable positions for the movement, and have only to approach each other in converging lines and drive the wedge home.

DAVIS VS. LINCOLN.

The Atlanta Intelligencer learns from Confederate officers recently released from Yankee prisons that the Yankees at Niagara Falls, some time since, procured the hulk of an old vessel, painted the name of "*Jeff. Davis*" on her side, hoisted a Confederate flag on her mast, and then with jeers and huzzas committed the boat to the mercies of the angry current, anticipating no doubt the largest degree of enjoyment at seeing the representative of rebellion rush over the Falls and be dashed to pieces. But the fates were against the Yankees. The vessel lodged on the rocks above the precipice, and with her noble flag flying proudly to the breeze, she became such an object of annoyance to those who projected the experiment, that they expressed the intention to send to Buffalo for a battery of artillery with which to dislodge her.

Not to be behind their neighbors in Yankeedom, the Rebels and Canadians also procured a boat, dubbed her the "*Abe Lincoln*," and raised at her mast head the "Stars and Stripes," now the emblem of cruelty, oppression, duplicity, and everything mean. She was taken to a proper position, turned loose to the current, and without delay or obstruction reached the precipice, made the mad leap and was dashed into a thousand fragments.

We hope and believe the incidents we have narrated are typical of the fate of the two Governments represented by the respective vessels.

ANDY JOHNSON is reported as having given himself up to liquor, and remains in his room almost all the time. He made a speech last week, in which he told the people if they insisted on it, and were disposed to be the slaves of Jeff. Davis, he would wash his hands of every effort to reclaim them. His speech is said to have been full of profanity, and was the outburst of passion and drunkenness. Among other things he said that if the "Rebels" took Nashville, they would find his remains under the ruins of the Capitol.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEWS.

MR. EDITOR:—While the fields of christian labor have been changed, it is cheering to see now cheerful christians give to extend the Redeemer's name. Christians of every church need only be told that there is a medium through which their gifts may be distributed among the soldiers, and their freewill offerings pour in from every side. Money is being raised in North Carolina for this purpose, i. e., for the benefit, morally and spiritually, of North Carolina soldiers, without regard to church predilections—we wish the soldiers to love Jesus. We therefore appeal to pastors every where to lay this matter before their churches and congregations, and take collections for Army Colportage, and send by mail to Elder J. Ammons, Mars Hill College, N. C.

JOHN AMMONS.

HEADQ'RS CAMP MARTIN, GREENEVILLE, TENN., September 23, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—In justice to W. A. Waggoner, a member of my company who was published in the "News" some time since as a deserter, permit me to say that he came into Camp of his own accord, and reported for duty, the very week that the notice was sent to you. And further, that he is discharging his duties as a soldier in a most commendable manner. He was unquestionably induced to the ill-advised step he took, through the influence of some wicked and designing men, and my confidence in him is now fully restored.

W. M. HIRDY, Capt.

THE GREAT ROCK FIGHT.

We referred yesterday to the fact that a North Carolina regiment, having exhausted their ammunition in one of the late battles, took to pelting the Yankees with stones, and actually held them at bay until a Louisiana regiment came to their relief. The Richmond Examiner corroborates the statement and gives the result of the fight as follows:

Two gentlemen who, since the battle of the 30th ult., have been engaged in burying the dead on the plains of Manassas, arrived at Gordonsville yesterday. They report that near a rocky cut in the railroad, which runs through the battle field, they counted 70 Yankees who had been killed with pieces of rock. The rocks, clotted with blood, lay near, and in many cases upon, the inanimate forms of the Yankee soldiers.—This account corroborates the story which we had previously heard of a regiment of our men, during the battle of the 30th, after having exhausted their ammunition, assailed their adversaries with stones and pieces of rock.—*Savannah Republican.*

JACKSON CROSSING THE POTOMAC.—A gentleman from Winchester who saw Gen. Jackson when he crossed the Potomac, describes the passage of our victorious hosts into Maryland as the grandest sight he ever witnessed. When our army reached the middle of the river, which they were wading, the troops were halted, Gen. Jackson pulled off his hat, and the splendid bands of music struck up the inspiring air of "Maryland, my Maryland!" which was responded to and sung with "the spirit and with the understanding" by all who could sing, and the name of all who could then and there sing was legion. It sounded in the ears of the tyrants on the other side like thunder. The fact that our army was to pass over the Potomac into Maryland, was, of course, known to many of the gallant sons of that long-oppressed and down-trodden State, and they were there to welcome the Confederate soldiers to the land of Howard, and Pinckney, and Carroll.

MRS. GEN. BANKS' THIEVING.—The Lynchburg Virginian learns upon unquestionable authority, that during the occupation of the Valley by Gen. Banks, for a portion of the time he used the house of a wealthy gentlemen named Lewis Washington as his headquarters. Mrs. Gen. Banks was with her husband, and selected the best of the furniture in the house and shipped it North to her home in, Massachusetts. Upon his return, Mr. Washington found his house dismantled and robbed of its furniture, and an enquiry disclosed the fact that the wife of Major General Banks had stolen it, and sent it off to ornament her Northern home.

ARRIVAL.—We are pleased to announce the arrival in this city of Col. C. M. Avery, Capt. O. R. Rand and others from the prisons of Yankeedom. Their fellow-citizens hail their return, and hope the short time they may be allowed to remain with their friends will inspire them with new courage to beat back the foe.—*Standard.*

THE Milledgeville (Ga.) Recorder says that dog-skins properly trimmed and tanned, made excellent shoe leather, equal to calf skin. We don't want to kill the dogs, but we want their skins, and if they can live without it, they are welcome.

Perhaps a further saving might be made, says the Wilmington Journal, if the *bark* of the dog could be used to tan his hide.

A horrible affray took place in this town on last night, between J. C. Neal and John Isbell, which resulted in slightly wounding J. C. Neal in the head with a pistol ball, and in killing John Isbell dead on the spot, by shooting him through the heart. We forbear comment till further particulars are given.—*Marion Enterprise.*

NOTICE.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, Charlotte, Sept. 26, 1862.

NONE of the following articles will hereafter be received by this Department:

American Gentian,	Horsemint,
Anise Seed,	Indian Tobacco, leaves and plant,
Bone Set,	Jamestown weed leaves
Calamus,	Lavender,
Centamy,	Puccoon or Blood Root
Dandelion,	Sassafras Pith,
Fleabane,	Scotch Broom,
Hemlock leaves,	Spearmint.
Henbane leaves & seed.	

Of the remaining articles in former advertisement the price of the following will be changed:

Irratrum Viride—American Hellebore root,	30 cts. pr. lb.
Geranium Maculatin—Cranesbill,	50 " "
Dyospyros Virginiam—Percimmon bark from root,	30 " "
Lobelia Inflata—Indian Tobacco seed,	1.25 " "
Xanthoxylon Frexineum—Prickly Ash Bark,	30 " "
Pinkneya Pubena—bark,	30 " "

N. B.—These articles must be clean and perfectly dry. These prices will be paid for the above named articles and they together with such articles in former advertisement—the reception of which has not been advertised to cease—will be received at the N. C. Institute, Charlotte, N. C., till further notice.

M. HOWARD, Surgeon, Medical Purveyor.

Oct. 2.—1t

AN INTERESTING DIALOGUE.

Schoolmaster—Which is the hardest and longest road to travel?

Pert Boy—The "On to Richmond" road, in course.

Schoolmaster—What similarity is there in the career of Napoleon the 1st and that of Napoleon the 2d?

Pert Boy—Napoleon the 1st "skedaddled" from Russia, and Napoleon the 2d ditto from Richmond.

Schoolmaster—If an army can travel 20 miles a day, and McClellan and his army were 485 days on the road between Washington and Richmond, what is the approximate distance from one place to the other?

Pert Boy—9,700 miles!

Schoolmaster—Why doesn't the "anaconda" crush the "rebellion" in its coils?

Pert Boy—Kase he's kinder "let down in the lines" around Richmond, and his "puckerin strings" have sorter gin in about Vicksburg.

Schoolmaster—What is the reason the "wall of fire" hasn't consumed the rebellion before this?

Pert Boy—Kase it's been stopped by the Hills and Stonewalls in old Virginny, and the Forrests in Tennessee.

Schoolmaster—Give me an example of the relative position of man and animals in the scale of being?

Pert Boy—White Man, Ingun, Darkey, Monkey, Dog, Hog and Butler the Beast.

Schoolmaster—What do the Yankees say they are fighting for?

Pert Boy—For the Constertution and the reconstruction of the Union.

Schoolmaster—What are they fighting for?

Pert Boy—For rice, cotton, turbacker, niggers, shugar, Fort Sumter, and 11 dollars a month!

Schoolmaster—Who are the two most prominent men just now before the country?

Pert Boy—Uncle Abe, the Gorilla, and Morgan, the Guerilla.

Schoolmaster—What were McClellan's orders to his army when retreating from Richmond?

Pert Boy—"Go it, ye cripples, wooden legs is cheap."

Schoolmaster—All right, you can subside; when the other boy comes in you can go up next to head.

Pert Boy—Thankee, sir, and if you want to know anything else call on me.

"Between McClellan and his dead
This difference arises,
They fertilizers make, 'tis said,
And he makes fertile lies, sirs."

WANTED:

FROM FORTY TO FIFTY ADDITIONAL hands in the SEGAR FACTORY at ASHEVILLE. Liberal wages will be given, and persons employed will be supplied with Provisions at reasonable prices. Application to be made at the SEGAR FACTORY, ASHEVILLE.

Oct. 2. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of HENRY STEPHENS, are notified to present them in legal form, and all indebted to him are notified to make payment. Notice is also given, that on the 31st day of OCTOBER, at the residence of his widow, I will sell the the following property, to-wit:

Blacksmith Tools, one Portable Thrasher and Wind Mill, two Wagons, two Mules, some Sheep, Hogs and Cattle, including some MILK COWS, etc.

The sale will be on TWELVE MONTHS credit, with note and approved security.

M. PATTON, Adm'r.

Oct. 2. 5t

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C., quarter ending 30th Sept., 1862.

Bird, Miss S. M.		Miller, Miss T. J.	
Boyce, Miss Mary		Marrow, W. H.	
Ballard, David		Monday, A.	
Bowen, William		Miles, Chas. R.	
Brown, John		Miller, M. M.	
Brown, W. L.		Mann, Rev. J. L.	2
Barton, A.		Neal, Mrs. Nancy	
Davis, Mrs. Eliza		Nichals, Susan	
Dewey, Chas.		O'Neile, Bernard	
Dickson, Rev. H. R.	2	O'Neile, Mrs. B.	
Edwards, Miss Elizabth		Osteen, R. S.	3
Eller, Joseph		Pickens, Mrs. Wm.	2
Glenn, Miss Mollie		Parham, A. K.	
Gardner, Mrs. S. J.		Putman, Joel A.	
Garrett, Mrs. N. A.		Roberts, Miss L. E.	
Green, Rob't		Ray, Mrs. Alice A.	
Hall, Mrs. Angeline		Rhodes, Abner	
Hume, Rev. Thos.	4	Starnes, Miss C. G.	
Harris, Rev. C. F.		Smith, Miss Jane	
Hawkins, Dan'l		Stephens, Mrs. Martha	
Hunter, Jas. M.		Stone, J.	
Hawkins, Thos.		Tabor, Rob't	
Jones, Miss Ann		Thomas, Austin	
Keith, Mrs. E.		Ward, Miss Jane	
King M. D.		White, Mrs. Rachel	
Lockamy, Mrs. P.	3	Wren, John A.	2
Long, Col. John O.			

Oct. 2—3t F. M. MILLER, P. M.

FOR SALE.

AN ENGINE AND BOILER, OF ABOUT 8 horse power. Second-hand article, but in good condition. Apply to

A. B. CHUNN & CO.

Asheville, May 22, 1862. tf

FOR SALE.

A RESIDENCE IN ASHEVILLE. HOUSE (brick) new and elegant—grounds handsomely and conveniently arranged. Terms accommodating.

W. A. PATTON.

Asheville, May 22, 1862. tf

NEGROES FOR SALE.

A WOMAN thirty-five years old, with two children aged ONE and TWO AND A HALF years. The woman a GOOD COOK and WASHER. Inquire at

SUMMEY, SPEARS & Co's.

Asheville, Aug. 28. tf

SHOE PEGS.

I AM MANUFACTURING SHOE PEGS, and will fill orders to their turn. TERMS CASH. Address H. LINDSEY,

Sept. 18. Asheville, N. C.

VESTS! VESTS!!

200 VESTS, of every quality, style and size, from FINE TO COMMON, for sale low down for CASH.

C. GREEN.

Asheville, Jan. 23, 1862. tf

A Large lot of Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. ASTON.

Our Victories in Maryland.

RETREAT OF McCLELLAN.

The authorities here are extremely reticent as to any information that has reached them of the battle of Sharpsburg and its consequences, and if any important despatches have been received, they are closely kept in the breeches pockets of officials.

We are left almost entirely to the Northern journals to grope through their falsehood for some information of the recent battles, and by an analysis of their statements to make some feeble and uncertain conclusions as to the real state of affairs. It is a shame that the public should be left to these degrading sources of information, when it is well known that despatches *have* been received here by the Government, and that while officials have been picking their teeth over them, the people are painfully blundering over the columns of Northern journals, to determine, as best they can, what are falsehoods and what are facts.

THE NORTHERN ACCOUNTS.—It appears from the statements of Northern papers that McClellan was reinforced by thirty thousand troops from Washington, who reached him in season for the engagement at Sharpsburg. Thus the battle was joined between all the forces of the two armies that could be hurried up to the field.

The context of all the Northern accounts implies that after the battle of Sunday in the passes of the Blue Ridge Mountains, the movement of Gen. Lee was to put the Potomac River between his army and the advancing Federal forces.—This explanation of course represents Gen. Lee's movements in the direction of Harper's Ferry as a retreat, and is a characteristic falsehood, which is more audacious in the face of the fact that *Gen. Lee had waited for McClellan at Sharpsburg* to come up, and had retired there only to reassemble his forces for a decisive battle.

There is but little doubt of the suffering condition of our army, when we consider how much its numbers must have been reduced by losses in battle and the disgraceful straggling on long marches, and how little was contributed to its numbers and spirit by what appears to have been a cold and sinister reception in Maryland, where we had been led to expect, from what had been told us in Richmond, the flocking of fifty thousand men to our standards. We may even imagine the necessity of a retreat in the situation our army would find itself after the battle of Sharpsburg—two hundred miles away from Richmond, short of supplies, and in a territory, which, if not hostile, was at least cold and averse to our troops. Despite, however, these difficulties, we are unwilling to believe that any portion of our forces have crossed the Potomac with the object of retreat, but are persuaded that such movement, if it has been undertaken, has been merely to provide against a flank movement or such new complications as the enemy might attempt.

We may mention here that loud complaints are heard in official quarters of the loss of the strength to our army by straggling—an evil which is alarming on long marches such as our troops have been put to. It is said there are thirty thousand stragglers distributed over the tract of country between Gordonsville and the Potomac.

LATEST FROM OUR ARMY—GEN. LEE PURSUING McCLELLAN.—At a late hour last evening, we received important and gratifying information from the lines of our army, which puts a new complexion upon affairs, and assures us of the sustained success and progress of our arms.—The news is meagre and general in its terms, but as far as we relate it here, may be treated as reliable.

It appears from statements which have not reached here in official form, but which we are assured are credited by the Government, that Gen. Lee, with the main body of his forces, is in hot pursuit of McClellan: that missing him from his front on Thursday morning, he pursued him, came up with him on Friday, and after a sharp engagement whipped the enemy again, who was retreating towards Frederick.

The report of our forces having crossed to the South side of the Potomac has nothing more for its foundation than that a detachment of our forces had been thrown across the river to protect our transportation from Harper's Ferry against a reported movement of Burnside on the South side of the river.

On Thursday morning, General Lee had commenced to shell what he supposed to be McClellan's position, but discovering that he had disappeared entirely from the field, commenced the pursuit of the enemy, after having provided against the reported diversion of Burnside.

We are without any particulars of Friday's engagement. A gentleman connected with the Government, who arrived here yesterday, reports that he left Middletown on Friday, and that severe cannonading was heard in the vicinity, betokening the progress of a battle. This is in confirmation of the general statements of the pursuit of McClellan, and another engagement of his retreating columns. The fact that, as late as Friday, Middletown, which is beyond Sharpsburg, and near the scene of the battle of the 14th instant, was still within the protection of our lines, shows that McClellan has been pushed back towards Frederick, and indicates his unmistakable retreat.

On the whole, a more cheerful aspect has been put upon the news from Maryland, and we think that there is reason to congratulate our readers that the series of our victories is still unbroken by disaster, and is apparently mounting to new and grander successes.

We think it clearly certain that Gen. Lee and the nerve of his army are still in Maryland and pressing upon McClellan. The informants who stated that his whole army had crossed the river were probably sincere in their statements, they were connected with a portion of the army which actually did cross, and naturally supposed that the whole force had performed the same operation. It seems that a corps of Lee's army, supposed to be Jackson's, entered Virginia to meet a flank movement of the Federal forces under Burnside, intended to cut off our trains and communications from Harper's Ferry down the Valley. General Lee and the main body of the Confederate troops went in pursuit of McClellan, and are believed to have had another engagement with him on Friday, with what results we are still unable to say.—*Richmond Examiner, 23d.*

AUTHENTIC PARTICULARS.—We have received authentic particulars of the sanguinary battle at Sharpsburg, alluded to elsewhere, and concerning which so many painful rumors were afloat on yesterday. We have the gratification of being able to announce that the battle resulted in one of the most complete victories that has yet immortalized the Confederate arms. The ball was opened on Tuesday evening about six o'clock, all of our available force, about sixty thousand strong, commanded by Gen. Robert E. Lee in person, and the enemy about one hundred and fifty thousand strong, commanded by Gen. McClellan in person, being engaged. The position of our army was upon a range of hills, forming a semi-circle, with the concave towards the enemy; the latter occupying a less commanding position opposite, their extreme right resting upon a height commanding our extreme left. The arrangement of our line was as follows: Gen. Jackson on the extreme left, Gen. Longstreet in the centre, and Gen. A. P. Hill on the extreme right.

The fight on Tuesday evening was kept up until 9 o'clock at night, when it subsided into spasmodic skirmishes along the line. Wednesday morning, it was renewed by Gen. Jackson, and gradually became general. Both armies maintained their respective positions, and fought desperately throughout the entire day. During this battle, Sharpsburg was fired by the enemy's shell, and at one time the enemy obtained a position which enabled them to pour a flanking fire upon a portion of our left wing, causing it to waver. At this moment, Gen. Starke, of Mississippi, who had command of Jackson's division, galloped to the front of his brigade, and seizing the standard, rallied them forward.—No sooner did the gallant General thus throw himself in the van, than four bullets pierced his body, and he fell dead amidst his men. The effect, instead of discouraging, fired them with determination and revenge, and they dashed forward, drove the enemy back and kept them from the position during the rest of the day.

It being evident that the "Young Napoleon," finding he could not force his way through the invincible ranks of our army in that direction, had determined upon a flank movement towards Harper's Ferry, and thus obtain a position in our rear, General Lee, with ready foresight, anticipated the movement by drawing the main body of his army back on the South side of the Potomac, at Shepherdstown, Virginia, whence he will, of course, project the necessary combinations for again defeating his adversary.

The enemy's artillery was served with disastrous effect upon our gallant troops; but they replied from musket, howitzer and cannon with a rapidity and will that carried havoc amidst the opposing ranks. The battle was one of the most severe that has been fought since the opening of the war. Many of our brave men fell. At dark the firing ceased, and in the morning (Thursday) our army were ready to re-commence the engagement, the enemy having been forced back the evening before, and the advantage of the battle being still on our side.

Firing was consequently opened upon the new position supposed to be held by the enemy, but no reply was obtained, and it was then discovered that he had disappeared entirely from the field, leaving many of his dead and wounded in our hands, and about three hundred prisoners. The report current on yesterday, that a truce occurred on Thursday, for the burial of the dead, was unfounded. The prisoners stated that their force was more than a hundred thousand strong, and that McClellan commanded the army in person.

Our loss is estimated at 5,000, in killed, wounded and missing. The prisoners state that their ranks were greatly decimated, and that the slaughter was terrible, from which we may infer that the enemy's loss was fully as great, if not greater than our own.

The following is a list of commanding officers killed and wounded in the engagement:

Gen. Starke, of Mississippi, commanding Jackson's division, killed.

Brig. Gen. Branch, of North Carolina, killed.

Brig. Gen. R. H. Anderson, wounded in hip, not dangerously.

Brig. Gen. Wright, of Georgia, flesh wounds in breast and leg.

Brig. Gen. Lawton, in leg.

Brig. Gen. Armstead, in the foot.

Brig. Gen. Ripley, in neck, not dangerously.

Brig. Gen. Ransom, of North Carolina, slightly.

Col. Alfred Cummings, in command of Wilcox's brigade, slightly.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

MOVEMENTS OF OUR ARMY IN MARYLAND.—Intelligence was received last evening confirming the account of the recent victory at Sharpsburg, but adding that our army had not wholly withdrawn to the South side of the Potomac. The condition of our army on either side is excellent, and the spirits of the troops, flushed with victory, high and warm. The reports in the Northern newspapers prove to have been sheer and shameless fabrications, and the fears of many of our timid citizens, which were based principally upon them, were consequently as causeless as their foundation was mythical. McClellan's army was too badly used on Wednesday to renew the contest or to perform any rapid movement for strategic effect. The movement of a portion of our forces to the South side was purely a matter of precaution, to provide against possible contingencies.

THE BATTLE OF WEDNESDAY.—We have succeeded in obtaining, from the most reliable sources, the following details of the great battle of Wednesday:

On the afternoon of Tuesday, the 16th, the enemy opened a light artillery fire on our line. Early the next morning it was renewed more vigorously, and large masses of the Federals, who had crossed the Antietam above our position, assembled on our left. They advanced in three compact lines. The divisions of Generals McLaws, R. H. Anderson, A. P. Hill and Walker, who were expected to have joined Gen. Lee on the previous night, had not come up. Generals Jackson's and Ewell's divisions were thrown to the left of Generals Hill and Longstreet. The enemy advanced between the Antietam and the Sharpsburg and Hagerstown turnpike, and was met by Gen. D. H. Hill's and the left of Gen. Longstreet's divisions, where the conflict raged, extending to our entire left. The enemy was repulsed and held in check; but prior to the arrival of the divisions of McLaws, Anderson and Walker, who had been advanced to support the left wing and centre, as soon as they had crossed the Potomac on the morning of the 17th, that portion of our line was forced back by superior numbers. As soon, however, as these forces could be brought into action a severe conflict ensued. The enemy was driven back, our line was restored, and our position maintained during the rest of the day.

In the afternoon the enemy advanced on our right, where Gen. Jones' division was posted, and he handsomely maintained his position.—The bridge over the Antietam creek was guarded by Gen. Toombs' brigade, which gallantly resisted the approach of the enemy; but their superior numbers enabling them to extend their left, they crossed below the bridge and forced our line back in some confusion. Just at this time, between 3 and 4 P. m., Gen. A. P. Hill, with five of his brigades, having reached the scene of action, drove the enemy immediately back from the position they had taken, and continued the contest until dark, restoring our right and maintaining our ground.

When the battle closed, after having raged furiously during the entire day, we retained possession of the field, and the enemy retired to his former position. The conduct of many of our officers is reported by Gen. Lee to have exhibited the most conspicious and brilliant courage.—Our loss was considerable, and we have to deplore the fall of Generals Branch and Starke, who died as soldiers love to die, in defence of their country.

Generals R. H. Anderson, Lawton, Ripley, Armistead, Gregg and Wright, are reported to have been wounded—none of them, however, dangerously. In addition to the above, we learn from persons who have arrived from the field, that on the following day, Gen. Lee, who remained in possession of the field, took measures to renew the engagement, but the enemy had disappeared from his front; and it is further reported that after the removal of his wounded and the burial of the dead, Gen. Lee determined to cross the Potomac, and had established his headquarters at or near Shepherdstown.

THE FIGHT AT SHARPSBURG.—We have received a letter from an officer in the army, dated Winchester, September 19th, from which we make the following extract:

On Wednesday, (17th,) the fight was terrific, with tremendous losses on both sides, though the advantage was decidedly in our favor—we holding the battle-field. Yesterday, there was a suspension of hostilities. Our loss in general officers is particularly severe.

It was by far the most terrific battle of the war, and it is impossible to approximate to the killed of the Yankees. They lie in vast heaps on the field, and are counted by thousands.

THE POSITION.—A young officer who was in the battle of Wednesday, and who came to this city Sunday in charge of the remains of Gen. Starke, who was killed, says that our army slept on the field Wednesday night, fully expecting and fully prepared to attack the enemy next morning, but when morning came he was nowhere to be seen. He had abandoned all his positions and left for parts unknown. Not a man was to be seen. Scouts sent out in various directions were unable to procure any tidings of him. The woods were shelled in all directions, but without any effect. It was evident, then, that he had gone off in the night. Had either sneaked off Berkley fashion, or had withdrawn to operate on some other portion of our line. Gen. Lee believed he had passed his flank, to make a movement on Harper's Ferry and get in his rear.—He resolved to anticipate him. He therefore fell back to a position on this side of the river, where he is prepared to thwart any movement he may attempt to make. Surely there is nothing like a check, far less a defeat, in all this. On the country: it is evident that we were victorious on Wednesday. We acted on the defensive.—The enemy tried a whole day to drive us from our position. He utterly failed. We held our position, and slept on the ground, ready to renew the contest the next day. He not only made no more attempts to drive us from our position, but abandoned his own in the night, with every appearance of having despaired of beating us.—It was a renewal of the incidents recorded of the battle of Monmouth in the Revolutionary war, when our troops slept on their arms, and found the British gone in the morning. Yet Monmouth has always been regarded as an American victory. Our total loss in the battle is set down at 5,000, probably an exaggerated estimate, which would cover the entire casualties from Sunday to Wednesday night inclusive. That of the enemy is stated by eye-witnesses to have been several times greater. It should not be omitted that McClellan left his dead and wounded behind him—a sure proof that he was defeated.—*Richmond Dispatch, 23d.*

DEATHS.

DIED,—Of Croup, on the 26th August, PHILETUS H., son of B. H. and Phinetta J. Proffitt, aged 4 years and 10 months. He was a sprightly boy—the image of his mother, who had gone to heaven before him. He has gone from the evils to come to rest with Christ at home.

And on the 4th of Sept., of Croup, little JOHN T., youngest son of B. H. and Phinetta J. Proffitt. He was sick but a short time. Death done its work, and Christ who says let little children "come unto me," received his own. Thus rests in heaven, the mother and her two youngest children, leaving half the family behind. May they all one day have a triumphant meeting in the skies. G. M. P.

No nobler life has been sacrificed during this bloody war, than that of ROLAND C. OSBORNE, son of E. Osborne, of Haywood county, who died at the Hospital at Petersburg, on the 5th of August, 1862, in the 26th year of his age. He was a member of Co. F, 25th Reg't N. C. Vol's, and although unable for duty he kept at his post in that gallant Reg't during the bloody contest before Richmond until the last day, when he was sent back sick. Convinced that he could never get well he greatly desired to go home to die.—But the privilege was denied him, and he died among strangers. But we humbly trust that Jesus was with him, and through his grace he came off more than conqueror. He embraced religion in camps while that Regiment was in South Carolina. M.

Sale of Sequestrated Property.

BY virtue of a decree of the C. S. Court, I will sell to the highest bidder, on the 15th day of October, 1862, on the premises, four miles north of Rutherfordton, all that valuable tract of land, with the improvements thereon, known as the BECHTLER PLACE, or

Geer Gold Mine,

Containing eleven or twelve hundred ACRES. This land is valuable for farming purposes, and has NUMEROUS GOOD HOUSES on it suitable for tenants, besides a

NEAT COTTAGE

On a beautiful site, covered with fruit and shade trees, just four miles from town on a public road. There are also on the place TWO LARGE

STEAM ENGINES,

One having machinery attached for CRUSHING GOLD ORE, running a SAW MILL, &c., &c.; the other has been used and has the MACHINERY ATTACHED for RAISING WATER out of a SHAFT, &c.

These are valuable and costly ENGINES, and will be sold SEPARATELY from the land.

TERMS CASH.

JASON H. CARSON, Receiver.

Sept. 25. 2t

Beef! Beef! Beef! Beef!

THE subscriber would inform the public that he is furnishing, at his residence near the Presbyterian Church, a No. 1 QUALITY OF BEEF every

Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday

AFTERNOON. Thankful for past patronage, he would respectfully ask a continuance of the same—assuring his customers that every effort will be made to give satisfaction.

G. H. A. ADAMS.

Sept. 11. 4t

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND LADIES BONNETS, DRUGS & MEDICINES, STATIONARY, HARDWARE, &c., &c., &c., &c.

S. E. Corner Public Square, opposite Bank of Cape Fear, Asheville.

October 18, 1860. tf

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Administrator on the Estates of SAMUEL S and WILLIAM C. BROWN, all persons who know themselves indebted to either in any way will please come forward and make payment immediately. And those having claims against either, will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

W. J. BROWN, Adm'r.

Sept. 18. 4tpd

NOTICE.

WHEN money is plenty is the best time to pay your debts. Persons indebted to me by NOTE or ACCOUNT will confer a great favor by paying up at once. Medicines, and every thing else are emanding such exorbitant prices, that Physicians cannot practice without *some pay.* A hint to the wise is sufficient

J. A. REAGAN, M. D.

Reems' Creek, Aug. 28, 1862. 3mpd

NEWTON ACADEMY.

THE undersigned have employed Mrs. A. M. SHERWOOD to teach the public school for District 51, at Newton Academy, for the ensuing year. The School will open on the 6th of October. Parents and others will take notice.

T. W. ATKIN,
E. L. TRIPLETT,
R. S. ALEXANDER,
Committee.

Sept. 26.

WILLIAM F. JONES,

Attorney at Law,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.

(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)

October 11, 1860.

C. H. YOUNG,

DEALER IN

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

PENN'S STORE, PATRICK COUNTY, VA

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

October 31, 1861. 1y

Thirty Dollars Reward.

CAMP KIRBY SMITH, Aug. 27, 1862.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the apprehension of J. D. BRADLEY, who deserted my company the latter part of July. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, light hair and light complexion, and small black eyes. He resides, and is now lurking, on Reems' Creek, Buncombe county, N. C.

W. M. HARDY, Captain.

Sept. 4. tf

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on the 1st Monday (4th day) of August.

Terms per Session of 5 Months:

(TWENTY WEEKS.)

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Primary English Department	$15 00
Higher " Branches	20 00
Classics	25 00

L. HOLMES.

July 31, 1862. tf

Head Quarters Camp Martin,

GREENEVILLE, TENN., Sept. 14, 1862.

Special Order, No. 17.

ALL absent members of my command, commissioned, non-commissioned officers or privates, are hereby ordered to report to their companies immediately, or otherwise be published as deserters.

Men who are absent sick, will be required to send a Surgeon's certificate of their disability at least once a week to these Head Quarters.

J. A. McDOWELL, Col. Com.
1st Batt. N. C. Troops.

E. M. CLAYTON, Adj't.

Sept. 18. 3t

Headq'rs, Dist. of N. Carolina,

RALEIGH, Sept. 9, 1862.

General Orders, No. 2.

I. All persons liable to military duty under the Conscription law are hereby required to come to the Camp of Instruction, near this City, at once. Those doing so will be allowed to select the Infantry Regiment they wish to join, and unless full, they will be assigned accordingly.

II. The Regiments of Infantry and Artillery on duty in this State are authorized to enlist Conscripts to increase each Company of Infantry and Heavy Artillery to one hundred men, but not exceeding it; and Light Batteries to one hundred and fifty men.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. G. Martin:

A. GORDON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Sept. 18. 4t

SALT! SALT!!

THE undersigned SALT COMMISSIONERS for the county of Buncombe, want to hire

100 Wagons and Teams,

For which they will pay liberal prices in cash. The TEAMS are wanted to go to the Salt Works in Virginia. The citizens of the county are hereby notified that we want a large number of Salt Sacks, for which we will pay the cash value on delivery to any of the Commissioners. The Sacks are wanted immediately to send for the Salt to supply the county.

W. D. RANKIN,
W. R. BAIRD,
JOHN BURGIN,
N. BLACKSTOCK,
} Salt Comm's'rs.

Sept. 18. tf

C. S. Armory, Asheville, N. C.

AUGUST 12TH, 1862.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

3,000 FEET CHERRY PLANK,
5,000 " 1½ & 1¼ in. Pine "
5,000 " 1 in. Poplar "
10,000 " 2¼ " Blk. Walnut "
5,000 Bus. Best Pine Charcoal.
500 Cords Wood.

All well seasoned. The highest CASH prices will be paid upon delivery.

R. W. PULLIAM,
Agent C. S. A. Comd'g.

August 14. tf

To Arrive Next Week at Aston's.

500 lbs. Soda.
500 " Copperas.
100 " Black Pepper.
50 " Castile Soap.
10 " Gum Camphor.
200 " Shot.
20 Reams Letter Paper.
20,000 Envelopes. May 29.

Writing Paper.

I HAVE 100 REAMS Letter Paper, which I am prepared to offer to the MERCHANTS and PEOPLE of Western North Carolina at low figures for the times, by the

Ream, Half Ream or Quire.

Orders by mail, accompanied by the CASH, promptly attended to.

Call soon or address, E. J. ASTON,
Asheville, N. C.

August 21. tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MADISON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.
Invacation. Aug. 15, A. D., 1862.

Thomas Tilley, Adm'r,
vs.
John West, et. al.
} Pet. to sell Lands to pay debts.

Susanah West,
vs.
John West, et. al.
} Petition for Dower.

IT appearing that —— Williams, and Louisa Williams his wife, defendants in said suit, are non-residents of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News, a newspaper published at Asheville, for six successive weeks, commanding said —— Williams, and Louisa Williams his wife, to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Marshall, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and make defense, or said petition will be taken pro confesso and heard accordingly.

Witness my hand and seal of office, at office in Marshall, the 15th day of August, A. D., 1862. S. O. DEAVER, Clerk.

September 4. 6t

1000 Bags Wanted.

I WANT immediately 1000 Bags, suitable for holding Salt. New Bags or old Bags, so they are strong, will answer. The highest price will be paid. Bring them along, as no Salt can be had until I get them.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent.

Sept. 18. 3t

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber would notify his patrons that he has been forced by the pressure of circumstances to advance his price for carding WOOL TO TEN CENTS for the time being.—And to prevent his going higher, will expect his customers to pay a portion of their account in WOOL, and the balance in CASH, at

10 cts. pr lb. plain--15 for mixing.

He would also request them to label their sacks of wool, by sewing paper on them and writing their names upon it, as his marking sometimes rubs off and causes trouble.

J. S. WEAVER.

Sept. 18. 4t

SWANNANOA HOUSE,

Asheville, N. C.

THE subscriber having leased the above House, (Late Smith's Hotel.) and having thoroughly overhauled it from cellar to garret, would respectfully inform the traveling public, and those in search of health or pleasure, that he is prepared to accommodate them in a style not inferior to the best. Attentive SERVANTS will be on hand to wait upon his guests, and his TABLE will be supplied with the best the country affords. JAMES ROBERTSON.

September 11, 1862. 1y

CAROLINA HOUSE,

(MAIN STREET, NORTH OF BUCK HOTEL,)

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the reception of company.

Good Rooms, Good Servants, GOOD FARE,

And every necessary attention given to guests.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

B. J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*

July 18, 1861. tf

JON. WHALEY,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country, that he has located in

ASHEVILLE,

For the purpose of carrying on the above business in its various branches. He also offers for sale a SMALL ASSORTMENT OF

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

Consisting in part of Gold and Silver Watches, Breast-Pins, Finger-Rings, Gold Spectacles, Gold Thimbles, Jewelry in Sets, Cameos, Lavas, Coral, &c., Silver Forks, Spoons, &c.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES

Repaired with neatness and despatch and warranted. Jewelry mended.

Court House square, front of MERRIMON & SONS' Store. JON. WHALEY.

July 10. tf

Ho! for the Salt Works!

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

100 WAGONS, TO HAUL WOOD AT THE *VIRGINIA SALT WORKS.*

For good four horse teams, we will pay FOUR dollars per day, and feed men and horses. For good six horse teams, we will pay FIVE dollars per day. Teamsters must furnish an extra Log Chain, and a few small Chains to fasten on loads, to each wagon, and must find their own bedding.

CARPENTERS AND MASONS.

100 CARPENTERS and Stone and Brick Masons also wanted immediately. For these we will pay from two to two dollars and fifty cents per day. Each Mason must bring his own Trowel, and each Carpenter a few Framing Tools, such as Broad Axes, Cross Cut Saws, Chisels, large Augurs, &c. They will be allowed rations, and will be required to form themselves into Messes or Squads.

WOOD CHOPPERS.

100 WOOD CHOPPERS also wanted immediately, for whom we will pay the customary price at the Works. Each chopper must bring his own Axe.

COMMON LABORERS.

100 COMMON LABORERS, white or black, also wanted, for whom we will pay one dollar per day and rations.

We are anxious to start some eight or ten wagons next Monday, and those who wish to engage will please report immediately to either John E. Patton, G. T. Spears, E. Clayton, Asheville.

N. W. WOODFIN,
State Agent.

July 17. tf

LIGHT--LIGHT--LIGHT.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A BRIGHT LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A STRONG LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A MILD LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A GENTLE LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A SOFT LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A CHEAP LIGHT,

TRY THE TEREBENE OIL,

A new Southern discovery, at ASTON'S.

THIS new illuminator is FIVE TIMES better and THREE TIMES cheaper than Candles, and only equalled in brilliancy and cheapness by the best Kerosine Oil. Kerosine Lamps changed to burn this oil for a trifling expense. Call and examine the article at

July 31. ASTON'S.

NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL BE under the necessity of

Selling Goods for Pay Down.

We can buy nothing unless paying CASH for it, and if we are to keep up a

STOCK OF GOODS

To supply the wants of our customers, we must have pay down for GOODS on delivery.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Sept. 19, 1861. tf

Executors' Notice.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executors under the WILL of the late JAMES W. PATTON, desire all persons having claims against the Estate to present them immediately for settlement, also, all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make settlement at their earliest convenience.

JAS. A. PATTON,
W. A. PATTON,
T. W. PATTON,
} Exr's.

February 6, 1862. tf

CATCH THE DESERTERS.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and delivery in Asheville Jail of each of the following members of my company:

A. R. LYNCH and W. A. LYNCH, living in Rutherford county. REUBIN SEARCY and NOAH HUDGINS, living on the Bald Mountain, near the edge of Rutherford county. J. R. PENLAND and S. M. ARROWOOD, living on Reems' Creek, in Buncombe county.

F. S. H. REYNOLDS, Capt.
Co. H, 60th Reg't N. C. T.

Sept. 25. tf

TO RENT:

A FARM CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED Acres of cleared LANDS, with BOTTOM and UPLAND of the first class for grain. The above FARM is situated within two miles of the Court House.

ALSO,

Four Good Field Hands

TO HIRE, and TWO FIRST RATE MULES for sale. For further particulars apply at

THIS OFFICE.

Sept. 11. tf